The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the sw price of \$2 per ansum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the Columbia.

This steamer left Liverpool on the 19th of July and reached Boston on Monday morning, making her passage in 121 days, including 5 hours' detention at Halifax.

Nothing important had occurred since the sailing of the Great Western.

The steamship Britannia reached Liverpool on Saturday, the 17th of July, after a passage of 15 days, having been detained off Halifax 36 hours by a fog.

GREAT BRITAIN .- The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be of the most alarming and fearful character. The distress and starvation that exists in every part of the country is appalling in the extreme; and without some improvement in trade speedily takes place, it is difficult to say what will be the result of the movements which are everywhere taking place. In Staffordshire and other districts of the Potteries, the celliers are going about in bands demanding contributions from the tradesmen; and unless they shortly return to their labors the potters will be thrown out of work by the want of coal. Yeomanry and troops are pouring into New-Castle-under-Lyne and the adjaining places, and serious collisions are hourly expected, though as yet it does curred. In Manchester, Leeds, and Stockport, the excitement is immense, and some idea of the state of things in the first-named place may be formed from the fact that the following resolution has been ciation held at that place:

ciation held at that place:

"That believing this country to be on the eve of a revolution and being utterly without hope that the legislature will accord justice to the starving millions, a requisition be forthwith prepared, signed, and forwarded to the members of this borough, calling upon them, (in conjunction with other Liberal members,) to offer every opposition and impediment to the taxation of a prostrate people, for the purposes of a bread-taxing aristocracy—that the wheels of government way be at once arrested through the rejection or prevention of votes of supply."

Public meetings have been held as Locale Liver

Public meetings have been held at Leeds, Liverpool, and a variety of other places, at which the speakers indulged in a strain of language of the most dangerous and revolutionary character. In Stockport it is stated that the amount paid in wages has been reduced £3,000 per week, and from 8 to 10,000 persons have been deprived of work. [Wilmer's Am. Newsletter.

IN PARLIAMENT, July 15 .- The sitting of the House of Commons was rendered memorable by two sharp passages between members of the Government and some of their habitual supporters. The first was between Sir James Grahem, the Home Secretary, and Sir Robert Inglis; the other between Lord Eliot, the Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. Sergeant Jackson, the Irish Solicitor General. Each arose from estimates in the supply bill relating to education; the former referring to the inculcation of Church of England doctrines, and the latter to Sectarian education in Ireland. The Whig journals are of course gratified by this discord among their opponents.

July 16 .- In the House of Lords the Royal assent was given to the bill for the protection of the Queen's person and several others. Nothing of general interest was done in the House

July 18, Monday .- In the House of I ords many elitions were presented against the mines and con lieries bill-some of them, strange to say, from wemen, who were fearful, they said, that if the bill glorious chances of his future life, 'I shall die young, passed they should be deprived of the means of

living. The Lord Chancellor brought forward his three bills for the alteration of the bankruptcy law, the law relative to lunatics, and for extending the jurisdiction of the county courts; which, after considerable debate, had their second reading. The main

object of each bill is to facilitate proceedings and lessen the cost. In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck presented the report of his select committee on bribery at elections and bribery compromises.

Then followed a long debate, of a party character, on the administration of justice in Ireland, ap-

pointment of magistrates, &c. THE COLLIERY QUESTION .- As we anticipated, no attempt was made in the House of Lords, on

Thursday evening, to negative the principle of Lord Ashley's bill, but the Earl of Deven felt constrained to enter into farther negotiation with the representatives of the coal-masters, and of course farther terms of capitulation were exacted from him. By the first compromise they extorted one-half

of the time of children between the age of ten and thirteen; and by the second the other half has, in like manner, been surrendered to them. The bill, as it stands for consideration now, is limited to the following main previsions: that, after stated periods, the labor of females and children under ten years of age shall cease to be employed in coal mines, and that children shall not be apprenticed in them for a longer term than eight years. The coalmasters have thus, in a great measure,

achieved the principal object for which they contended in their 'circular.' The bone in dispute throughout was the five years intervening between infancy and boyhood-between 8 years of age and 13. Lord Ashley and his supporters were most anxious that this interval should be reserved for the children, as the one during which it was most impertant to allow their physical organization to be matured by rest, and their intellectual faculties to be developed by instruction. The coalmasters, on the other hand, were equally anxious that it should be appropriated to their service, as the one during which the children are most indispensable to the profitable working of their mines. Mammon, for the time, has outmanceuvred humanity; and for this, we must candidly say, humanity has much to thank the unintelligible course pursued by the Govern-

[London Morning Herald. The information brought by the Britannia was not, as is stated in the English papers, looke ! upon as altogether satisfactory, in consequence of the continued silence of the American journals in

reference to the negotiations of Lord Ashburton. The accounts of the harvest continue to be high's favorable, though in some districts a comparative failure may be expected. The crop will be at

least an average one. The fall in the funds, both at London and Paris, occasioned by the death of the Duke of Orleans, did not continue. Consols for account closed in

London on the 18th at 91. THE COUNTRY .- As time goes on, the 'state of the country' grows more urgent. Indications that it is really alarming meet the eye at every turnin the revenue accounts, in Parliament, and in the public events of the week. The result exhibited by the revenue tables is remarkable. The con-

to the extent of nearly half a million in value within the last three months. [London Spectator. against the additional duty imposed in France upon British linens and linen varns. It is also reported that Belgium will not accede to this re triction, although advantages are offered to her by

sumption of imported commodities has fallen off

France. The locks erecting at Howley, to connect the Mersey and Irwin, gave way on the 16th, killing

six men. STATE OF TRADE, MANUFACTURES, &c .- We

BY GREELEY & McELRATH

OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET.

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOE. II. NO. 98.

closes very firmly, the sales up to Friday amount | Marenites are incorrect, and that the Syrian auto 30,550 bales, including 4,300 on speculation, thorities are not guilty of the excess imputed to

and 2,000 for export. On Saturday fully 7,000 bales were taken, of which 2,000 were on speculation, and yesterday 6,000 bales, most of which were taken on specu- was confidently reported in the diplomatic circles lation.

The demand in Manchester for all descriptions of printing cleth has been good, and a large busi- tection of the great allied powers, like the kingness has been done during the week, at prices dom of Greece. however little improved as yet, although evidently looking up. The calico printers are busy preparing for the autumn trade, and are very bare of is to proceed to Affghanistan in October next .-ILiverpool Standard, July 10.

RETURN OF BOZ-DANGEROUS EXCESS OF JOY. marked, as we learn from a friend, by an impres- to place in that part of our dominions a large Eusive and painful incident in his family circle. Im- sopean force, and a tried general in the rougher mediate., on their return the happy parents rushed roused from his sleep for the purpose, and no in India that Dost Mahommed would be replaced sooner had the little fellow caught a glimpse of the on the throne of Cabool; indeed, Eastern history faces so much endeared to him, and so long ab- shows us, that the first step to the throne has fresent, than he burst into a transport of delight, which it was found impossible to repress. Joy was now converted into grief. The delirium continued, and on Friday several physicians were in attendance, almost despairing of recovery. Powerful means were applied, and on Saturday he was se much better that his speedy recovery is antici-

FRANCE.-The Parisian papers are filled with matters growing out of the late melancholy death of the Duke of Orleans. The first expressions of grief and regret which they made at the untimely death be adopted to bring the war to a close, by a simulof the Prince, are giving place to political party. | taneous attack on Pekin by the land and sea forces. | mited like a family, where there is perfect harnot appear that any serious disturbances have oc- The regency question is at present the most domi- The plenipotentiary's well known firmness of purnant one in Paris.

A Royal Ordonnance convoking the Chambers for the 26th instant has been issued, and is known happy results; and we may soon expect to hear to be for the purpose of passing a Regency Bill; adopted at a meeting of the Anti-Corn Law Asso- and all parties begin to regard this question as the first trial of strength. The semi-ministerial journals announce, that the intention of the Government and of the King is to have the Duke of Nemours appointed Regent, the Dutchess of Orleans remaining tutoress of her children. No sooner was this known, than opposition began to cabal against it. It was first of all alleged that the nomination of a Regent would require a dotation, or vote of money, for the Duc de Nemours, which might be avoided by declaring the Duchess of Orleans Regent; and the respective merits of the Duchess and her brother-in-law were passed in re-

> The Gazette de France, a Garlist print, denies the right of the Chambers to name a Regent. La France, another print of the same color, bluntly says, "that Providence, having effaced the name of the Duke of Orleans from the page, has thereby shown its intention of writing the Duke of Bordeaux in the lieu of it." In short, the heads of the Legitimists, somewhat turned by the elections, in which they count thirty-five Royalists elected, have been turned quite crazy by the death of Louis Philippe's heir. The Constitutionnel seeng this, exclaims: "It is time for every one to return to his flag." The remains of the Duke of Orleans are to be interred early in August, at Dreux; but the funeral ceremony will be conducted at the Notre Dame. The Paris letters state, that the French Government was, notwithstanding the absorbing nature of the visitation that had befallen the King and country, incessantly occupied in bringing to a close the negociations for a treaty of commerce between France and Belgium.

"The Duke of Orleans," says the Universe, "appears o have had a presentiment of an early death: or he said, two days before the late disaster, to the greatest security. Princess Clementine, who was speaking of the sister; I shall die shortly."

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans, arrived at Neuilly on Saturday morning. The first interview between the bereaved widew and the illustrious mourners at the chateau was, as may be imagined, of the most harrowing description .-Could it be otherwise under the loss of such a husband, such a son? Her Royal Highness drove rapidly to Neuilly without entering Paris. The blinds of her carriage were entirely closed.

An autopsy of the body of the Duke of Orleans was performed by the most eminent surgeons in Paris. The results were:-First, that the death of the Prince was caused by a fracture of the posterior part of the skull extending from one ear to the other, and ascending to the frontal bone, which was almost entirely severed from the head. Secondly, that all the other organs of his Royal Highness were perfectly sound, and in such a state of preservation as to admit of a belief that the Prince, whose constitution was excellent, would have lived to a

Another result from the autopsy is a conviction, in the minds of the faculty, that the head of the Prince had sustained the force of the fall, as no other part of his Royal Highness's person was seriously injured, and hence they infer that he did not jump out of his carriage, but was thrown out suddenly by some violent shock while he was standing up. A proces verbal of this delicate operation will of course be drawn up in due form, and will probably be made public. When the autopsy was completed, the process of embalment was performed by the same medical commission.

THE ELECTIONS .- The victory in the elections is still disputed for by journals of the different parties. It is evident, however, that the ministerialists are not so powerful as they expected to be .-The opposition ventures even to affirm that most of the conservatives are inimical to M. Guizot, and that one of the Paris deputies (M. Jacques Lefebvre) has been deputed to the Premier, Marshal Soult, to express the repugnance of his constituents at seeing the direction of foreign affairs entrusted to the acknowledged organ of British in-

SPAIN .- Madrid journals of the 9th inst. have been received. It appears that in the month of December Sir Robert Peel forwarded to Mr. Ashton the heads of a treaty of commerce, with authority to communicate with the Spanish minister ties interposed, hence the indefinite adjournment of the proposed recovery. thereupon. A rumor of the proposed arrangement the proposed treaty. The new ministers appear determined to observe a strict neutrality in the matter.

PORTUGAL .- Lisbon news has been received to the 11th instant. The Portuguese Cortes were opened by the Queen on the 10th. The reyal speech is a short one; the late changes are referred to as being a concession to the spontaneous expression of the national will. The cenclusion of the slave trade and commercial treaties with England, and the advent of the Pope's Nuncio and of the Prussian and Sardinian Ministers, are the chief topics of the speech.

Parssia .- Some disturbance broke out at Prague on the 3d inst. occasioned by a sausage-maker having decoyed a young man into his premises, from which the individual was never seen to come out Strange surmises grose as to his fate, but the man had been let out at a back door. The popu-The British Government have remonstrated | la e however, became very riotous, and threatened to pall down the house. The military force was called in, and with some difficulty and a few wounds, the rist was put down.

Russia.-The Moscow Gazette gives the particulars of another great fire at Bolschoe-Pitaievo, which destroyed two hundred houses with nearly all their contents.

TURKEY -- Letters from Constantinople of the 27th ult. state that the Syrian question is making STATE OF TRADE, MANUFACTURES, &c.—We have had an increased demand for Cotton during the past week, which, however, is met freely by sellers at former rates. Although the market

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1842.

them and that before any decision can be come to. further inquiry must be made. SYRIA .- According to the Gazette of Silesia it at Berlin that Syria is to be erected into a Christian kingdom for some German prince, under the pro-

AFFGHANISTAN .- Sir Charles Napier, tow com-There is a desire to permit General Pollock to reap the harvest fer which he was so well toiled; but -The return of the distinguished novelist was Lord Ellenberough has determined, we understand, sort of warfare, than that to which Indian generals quently been through a prison. [Naval and Military Gaz.

CHINA .- By the Great Liverpool, from Alexandria, we have received private letters from China, which mention the return of Sir Henry Pottinger to Hong Kong, from Macao, and his intention to join the expedition in the North in 10 days, and proceed with it to Pekin. The general opinion at Macao and Hong Kong was, that the plenipotentiary was resolved to take all responsibility on himself, and direct the most decisive measures to pose, and his tact in keeping the naval and military authorities in good humor, promise the most of the British flag being planted in Pekin, and the Emperor of China having acceded to the reasonable terms our arms have been sent to enforce. We have good reason for stating that two or three of permanently stationed in China, for the future seeurity of British commerce. [Nav. and Mil. Gaz.

IT Wet, Damp or Dry Cellars paved with ABIJAM SMITH, 26 Hamilton-st.

Post Office New-Verk, July 17, 1842.

Trunited States Express Mail FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.—The Post Master General, with a view to the accommedation of the public, and to increased despatch and security, has established an express Mail, to expedite which Messengers will be employed under the immediate supervision and direction f Messrs. Harnden & Co., for carrying the Mails betweet his City and Boston, and the important intermediate paces, with directions to cause the delivery at the earliest possible time. Letters will be received on board the Stonington Line of Steamboats cause the delivery at the earniest possible time. Betters win be received on board the Stoniagton Line of Steamboats which carries the Mail via Stoniagton and Providence to Boston, from ½ past 4 o'clock until the time of departure, during which time postage can be paid—Letters will be received at this office up to 4 o'clock, P. M. This arrangement of the order is the state of the ment will go into operation on the 20th inst.

jy19 1m JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, P. M.

Trunited States Express Mail FROM NEW-YORK TO BOS TON.—With a view to give the greatest possible convenience, despatch and security to the increas-ing communication between Boston and this city, the Post Master General has established regularly sworn Messengers attached to the Department from this city to Foston under the immediate superintendence of the undersigned,

To commence the 20th inst.

To carry out to the fullest possible extent, these views of the Post Master General, letters for Boston, Providence and New Bedford will be received on board the regular 5 o'clock Mail Boat, (and if desired postage can be paid) from 1 past 4 o'clock up to the time of its departure for Boston.

Boston.

Public notice is therefore hereby given of the above arrangement and all persons may rely upon the increasing diligence with which all mail matter will be forwarded as above in the shortest possible space of time, and with the greatest security.

HARNDEN & CO. New York, July 18th, 1842.

S. REDFIELD, Bookseller and Sta-. tioner, Clinton Hail, corner of Nassau and Beekmanstreets, has constantly for sale an assortment of Theological, Classical and Miscellaneous, and Schoolbooks and Stationery at the lowest cash prices.

CLOTHING, 98 Chatham street.—Per sons in want of good Clothing and wishing to save a little these hard times, would do well to call at WILLIAM DOLSEN'S new Store, No. 98 Chatham street, and examine his stock of ready made Clothing, before purchasing the stock of the well sent they will not dispute. elsewhere as he is well convinced that they will not dispute

TO PLUMBERS:-Two good Journeymen Plumbers that understand housework can obtain employment by inquiring at No. 79 Broad-street.

Ewbank's invaluable tinned Lead Pipes fitted up for the conveyance of the Croton Water by the subcribers. P. NAYLOR & CO., aul 3t* 79 Broad-street and 708 Broadway.

STEEL PENS, from One Snilling to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per groce, and on cards in the same proportion.

Black and Blue Ink, 4 oz. bottles, 64 cents; half pint bottles at 12½ cents.
Wafers—Cuttings 12½ cents; outsides 25 cents; fine 37½ cents; extra fine 50 cents per lb.

All other Goods in proportion.

DAVID FELT & CO., Stationers' Hall, 245 Pearl-street and 34 Wall-street, opposite the Merchant's Exchange. DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Greenwich Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of August next, at the office, No. 306 Hudson st.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date til.

August the first. [jy232w] JOSEPH TORRY, Secretary TOLUME XVII, Number IV.—The Ladies Companion, a monthly magazine—The Angust number just received and for sale by SAXTON & MILES, 205 Broadway.

This number contains two beautiful steel plate engrav-

ings and a plate of fashions, beside an unusually rich collec-tion of original matter by distinguished American authors, and a page of music "Summer is breathing." au1 HAYDEN'S Premium Pens.—A Silver Medal was awarded J. Hayden for his "very superior Pens" by the American Institute at its last Fair. The Government have given them the Preference, and the best accountants and many of the public institutions will use no other Pens. They have justly obtained the highest reputa-

tion, and are not surpassed if equaled by any in the country. The trade are supplied at the Manufacturer's prices by the agents

J. & P. HAYDEN, 5 Plant-street.

Ageats also for Silliman's School and Counting-house 16 NEW YORK Dying and Printing Esta-BLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND, Office for the BLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND, Office for the reception and delivery of goods, No. 53 (late 41) John st. New York.—Dye and finish in a superior manner, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Silks. Satins, Silk Velvet and Plush, Ribbons, Canton and Italian Crape, Silk and Cotton Gloves and Hose, Ladies and Gentlemens Garments, Moreen, Damask and Satin Curtains, Linens and Cottons.

Cleanse and Re-finish Merino, Thibet and Cashmere Shawls, Piano and Table Covers, Carpets of all kinds, Druggets, Floor Cloths and Hearth Rugs, Chintz Curtains,

D Orders carefully attended to and promptly executed. m28 MW&F6m

MUSIC AT THREE CENTS A Page, at No. 72 Lispenard-st., cor. of Broadway.—CHAS. T. GESLAIN, Music Publisher, is constantly receiving new and fashionable Music, for the Piano, Guitar, and Flute, which is selling at the very low price of 8 cents a page retail. Also, on band, a small lot of Masical Instruments, which will be sold very low. The public are invited to till and examine for themselves. Wholesale dealers supputed cheeper than at any other establishment in the U. States. N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned at 75 cents.
ivil 8 T. GESLAIN. jyl8 tf

S PLENDID DISCOVERY for LEARN-ING TO PAINT AND DRAW FROM NATURE. The works of learners executed according to this new style, may be seen at No. 231 Broadway, near the American Hotel. Mons. Vietor Ernette will give lessons in this city possible. may be seen at No. 231 Broadway, near the American Hotel.

Mons. Vietoa Eanette will give lessons in this city until the
15th of next month, the time of his departure for France.—
All those new discoveries to the number joi six may be
learned in six hours—for the low price of two dollars—for
each new kind, payable after the lesson. Amateurs who
have seen the works of the pupils are convinced that these
are real discoveries useful to artists as well as for those who
have never studied designing, for the rapidity and perfection with which drawings from nature may be made. The
excellence of the system it is impossible to explain: one
lesson should be taken or a nurli should be seen at work ould be taken or a pupil should be seen at work fully to understand it.

DOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTH-ING, either at wholesale or retail at DOLSON'S new Clothing Store, No. 93 Chatham street, cheap as the cheap-est and as good as the best that can be found in any other

T EECHES! Leeches!! Leeches!!!

ASSOCIATION;

Or, Principles of a True Organization of Society. The description and plans of the buildings of an Association, are deferred until to-morrow on account of the

Tendency of the World to Association.

space taken up by the foreign news.

What is an Association? It is a union of one or two hundred families, who carry on upon a large and economical scale their domestic affairs. manding the Poona division of the Indian Army, instead of having a hundred or two separate households as at present, which are so expensive, and the supervision of which causes so much trouble. A single family is an Association, but it is the smallest one which can exist,-being an Association of a single couple with their children in a separate house by themselves. This small Assoto see their children. A fine boy, 6 years old, was are exposed. Little doubt seems to be entertained ciation is in a great majority of cases discordant, because there is a constant contact of antipathetic characters; because there is not a choice of occupations and alterations of the same; because the women are forced to become housekeepers when a large majority dislike it; because the pursuits of Industry, the occupation of the Arts and Sciences and the pleasures of social life are not connected : because there is monotony , and the sphere of action is too narrow and restricted for the requirements of human nature-and because there are waste, complication and vexatious cares.

Now, we propose a large Association, in which all these defects could be avoided: it would be mony: it would in fact be a large household, a domestic establishment, based upon scientific principles: it would be an extension of the present household from six or eight persons or a single couple, to two thousand persons.

As Man has enlarged, extended and organized the important positions for trade will be retained. on scientific principles other departments of sociand that a large naval and military force will be ety, why cannot he do as much for the household or domestic system?

In the Savage period, Commerce, Industry, Navigation and the Arts and Sciences are in as coman Tile and made air, rator water-tight for seven cents foot, or paved with Cement, concrete, for ten dollars or the bulk or space of a thousandbrick. in a simple and undeveloped condition. But in the later Societies, which Man has organized, while gigantic developements have been give- to the above mentioned departments the household sys-

creased, towns and cities have been built, which are merely repetitions of isolated households, but no method of associating families or masses, which is the great object to be attained, has been covered.

Association will give to the household or domestic Organization, that extension which has been given to Commerce, Navigation, Machinery and some of the other elements of society: it will do for the Social world what the Mariner's Compass did for Navigation, the Telescope for Astronomy or Steam for Machinery.

The reform we advocate follows in the natural order of things; if Mas has extended his social, commercial and political relations from the narrow circle of the savage horde to the entire Globe,if he has extended navigation from the rude canoe to the steamship,-travelling from the foot path to the railroad, can he not extend his domestic system from the isolated household with its small number of members, to a large Association of two thousand Persons? Both Reason and Science will answer that he can, and that Association would be a Progress perfectly in keeping with the progress which has taken place in the other branches

of which we have spoken. The Principle of Association is not new in the world; it has already received an extensive application in the practical affairs of Men, which affords us additional grounds for believing that it may be extended to the social and domestic relations of Men. Wherever great Economies and Power have been desired, it has naturally been resorted to in all ages. If space permitted, numberless and striking exhibitions of its utility could be cited, even in domestic relations. In our own country, some very imperfect Associations exist, which prove at least, that the principle of Association is only necessary for Men to provide themselves with all their physical wants. They prove more. They prove that by it crime is abolished, for it is not known in those societies; and if vice exists, and real happiness is not attained in them, it is because false, tyrannical, and unnatural conditions are connected with these societies, and not because are connected with these societies, and not because ment and cure of diseases for many years, but the value of no other article in the Materia Medica, that at one time held

establish governments, and combine to support them, which is a political Association. They unite to make roads, erect churches, build school houses, asylums and hospitals, to construct works of internal improvement, &c.

The principle of Association has received an im-

surance and other Companies.

We are well aware that these Associations cause great evils, where this power is perverted, which is so often the case in our Societies with their unregulated and incoherent action.

As the principle of Association has been applied with so much success to Politics, War, Banking, Internal Improvements, &c. why have not men of science thought of applying it to Industry and domestic Labor? Could it be once extended to these primary branches of Society, it soon could be to all other departments, and rendered universal.

Universal Association is the broad and comprehensive principle upon which human societies should be based; and when this principle will have replaced its antagonist principle of Isolation and Individualism, then will the Human Race have entered the true path of Social Progress, and will move onward with rapid strides to the attainment of their Destiny!

WHOLE NO. 410. I IFE and SPEECHES OF HENRY ilouse, July 23d, 1842—In general committee of the Democratic Whig Young Men of the city and county of New-York,

York,
Resolved, That the publication proposed of the Life and
Speeches of Henry Clay by DANIEL MALLORY of New
York, undertaken with the consent and approbation of that
distinguished statesman, is cor-lially recommended by this
Committee to the favor of their Democratic Whigh brethren
throughout the Union. Extract from the minutes.
GILES M. HILLYER, Ass't Chairman.
Samuel D. Jackson, Secretaries.
Presiding.
CHARLES, K. TAYLOR, Secretaries.

N. B. The above work will be published in two large octave volumes of at least 600 pages each, bound in cloth extra, with embellishments: a likeness of Mr. Clay; a view extra, with embelishments: a likeness of Mr. Clay, a view of Ashland, his residence, and such other pictorial engravings as may be advisable to adorn the work. The price will be five dollars a copy, payable on delivery.

Agents authorized to obtain subscribers will be appointed in due senson.

DANIEL MALLORY,

70 Wall-street.

BROWN'S BOWLING SALOON—
lishment to the notice of gentlemen, the proprietor would call attention to it as possessing advantages superior to any thing ever yet produced in the world; and where can be and recreation massociated with vulgarity or objections ble society. It has been the aim of the proprietor, in adapting this superb half to the purposes of athletic exercise, t banish, by strict prohitory regulations, all deviations fro good propriety; to insure this, he has been careful in h or assistants, and particularly those charged with

ts general supervision.

To strangers visiting the city, and also citizens desirouannusement and invigorating exercise during the inviting by the e-lightful coolness consequent upon its size and perfect ventilation and the order and decorum prevailng, from strict discipline among its attendants.

N. B —In this Saleon will be found six alleys, thereby preventing the usual desention so much an objection, jy95m

MATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, a the Pine Orchard—1342.—This romantic and lashionable resort will be conducted during the present season under the direction and superintendence of the subscriber. It der the direction and superintentience of the subscriber. It has undergone a complete and thorough repair, and is now open for the reception of visitors. No effort will be spared to maintain the deservedly high character which it has here tofore sustained. As heretofore, its tables will be furnished with every delicacy that the New-York market can afford; and every possible attention that can promote the convenience and enjoyment of its patrons will be promptly be stowed. The road leading to this establishment and especially that part of it on the mountain, has been rendered perfectly smooth and safe.

Messrs. A. F. Beach & Co's. excellent line of stages will run as heretofore regularly between the Landing and the

Messrs. A. F. Beach & Co's. excellent line of stages will run as heretofore regularly between the Landing and the Mountain House, on the arrival of the boats.

Jet 3m C. L. BEACH. Preprietor.

LINTANGLED ACCOUNTS.—Thomas Jones. Accountant, 183 Broadway, opposite Johnst., undertakes to arrange and adjust accounts of every description. To those who have not been able to devise a simple and easy method of conducting this department, the advertiser, with the confidence derived from much experience, respectfully offers his assistance in suggesting such forms of account books as are best adapted to any particular routine of business. In complicated partnership affairs or confused of business. In complicated partnership affairs or confuse and neglected accounts he pledges himself to effect in a cases an equitable and indistratable adjustment.

Published and for sale by the author as above, "Jones's Principle and Practice of Fankkeeping," which is already

the text book in the leading Academic institutions of this country, and the only American work on the subject that has been printed in England. Price \$1.50 my 28tf

above mentioned departments the household system has been left in its originally rude, contracted and imperfect state.

Man has replaced the frail canoe by the steamship; the weakness of his hands by powerful machinery; the bow and arrow by the rifle; the footpath by the Railroad; he has raised himself from primitive ignorance to a knowledge of Astronomy, Mathematics, Chemistry, and other important sciences—he has done all this, but he has not discovered Association or a true system of Society; he has suffered the isolated household or the little domestic association to remain precisely as it was in the Savage State. As populatioe has increased, towns and cities have been built, which

tues :
'I am escaped with the skin of my teeth.'- Job. 'I am escaped with the skin of my teeth.'—Job.

Messrs. Editors: One of the most leathsome afflictions to which man is liable is a discreed skin, and unfortunately the remedies usually employe' or removing it often do more harm than good. I have he refore, for twenty years, been more or less afflicted wit. hat inveterate and disgusting disease of the skin called Salt Rhenai or Tetter; and although I made use of the prescriptions of the most skilfful physicians, and of various popular remedies, yet I never found any lasting benefit from any thing that was done for me. But I am now happy to announce to those similarly shadely as sondy Remedy has entirely cured me, for. me. But I am now happy to announce afficted that Sandy's Remedy has entirely cured me, for, afficted that Sandy's Remedy has entirely cured; and, with their Sarsaparilla Syrup, I was perfectly cured; and, although it is now o er two years ago, thave not had a symptom of the disease since. Respectfully yours, &c.

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